G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.
M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
D. CARDWELL, ASS't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Lawyers go to the MESSENGER Office

for Letter Heads and Cards.

The state of the s	drost production and a series of the series
WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AU- GUSTA BAILROAD.	SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Going Sou h No 48 NO 40 Leave Wilmington 930 pm 11 10 pm Arrive at Florence 150 a m 2 20 a m	Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, at 2 35 a in, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice, "Eastern time:"
Arrive at columbia 6 40 a m Going North No 43 No 47 Leave columbia 10 00 p m	Columbia Division—Daily. Leave Columbia 7 48 a m 5 27 p m Due at Charleston 12 20 p m 9 38 p m
Leave Florence. 4 50 pm 1 52 a m Arrivo at Wilmington 7 40 pm 6 10 a m Train 80. 43 stops at all stations, 80s, 48 and 47 stop only at Brinkley's, Whiteville,	Leave Charleston 7 00 a m 4 30 p m Due at columbia 11 00 p m 9 22 a m Camden Division—Daily except Sundays.
Timmorsville, Sumter, camden Junction and	Leave Columbia
Eastover. Passengers for columbia and all points on C & O R R, C, C & A R R, Aiken Junction and all points beyond, should take No. 48,	Due Columbia
night express. Separate l'uliman sleepers for charleston and augusta on trains 48 and 47. All trains run solid between charleston and Wilmington.	Leave Columbia 5 27 p m Due Augusta 7 41 a m Leave Augusta 3 50 p m Due Columbia 9 22 p m
SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD	Connections Made at Columbia with Columbia and Green-
On and after May 13, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, be- tween Spartanburg and Hendersonville as	ville railroad by train arriving at 11 00 a.m. and departing at 527 p.m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Au-
follows: UP TRAIN. Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg 600 p m	gusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads. At Charleston with steamers for New York
Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot. 6 10 p m Loave Saluda 850 p m Loave Flat Rock 9 15 p m	on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and
Arrive Hendersonville 9 30 p.m. DOWN MRAIN. Leave Hendersonville 8 06 a m.	Savanush Railroad to and from Savanush and all points in Florida. At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail roads to and from all points West and South:
Leave Flat Rock	at Blackville to and from all points on Barn- well railroad. Through tickets can be pur- chased to all points South and West by apply-
Arrive R. & D Depot Spartanburg 11 30 a m Trains on this road run by Air-Line time. Both trains make connections for Columbia	D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C.
and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union and Columbia; Atlanta and Charlotte by Air Line. JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent.	D. C. Allen, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Ag't
CONDENSED TIME CARD	The Georgia Pacific RAILWAY.
Magnolia Passenger Route. In effect September 14, 1884.	New Short Line, via., Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., to Points in
GOING SOUTH. Leave Greenwood *5 30 am †4 00 pm	Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and the West and
Arrive Augusta	Northwest.
Leave Augusta	The favorite route TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
" Chaleston 6 50 pm " Savannah 6 42 pm " Jacksonville 9 00 am	COMMENCING December 1st, 1884. Double Daily Trains, with elegant Sleeping Cars attached, for which the
GOING NORTH. Leave Jacksonville 5-30 pm "Savaunah 6-55 am	low rate of \$1 for each section is charged—the lowest sleeping car rates in
" Charleston 6 10 am Leave Port Royal 7 25 am	the United States. Berths secured ten days in advance.
" Boaufort 787 am " Augusta 140 pm Leave Atlanta Arrive Augusta	ATLANTA, VIA THE
Leave Augusta	GEORGIA PACIFIC RALWAY AND
Tickets on sale at Greenwood to all points at through rates—baggage checked to destination. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	BIRMINGHAM, ALA. For further information write to or
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager, J. N. Bass, Superintendent.	L. S. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent, BROWN, ALA.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, PASSENGER DEPARMMENT,	A. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pass. Agt.,
Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884. NEW LINE between Charleston and	I. Y. SAGE, Gen. Superintendent, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Columbia and Upper South Carolina. compensed schedule.	RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD. Passenger Department,—On and after Aug.
WEST. GOING EAST. 7 00 am LvCharleston Ar. 2 45 pm	2d, 1884, passenger train service on the A. and C. Division will be as follows: Northward. No. 51* No. 53†
8 40 " " Lanes " 8 05 " 9 49 " " Sumter " 6 55 " 11 00 pm Ar Columbia Lv. 5 30 "	Leave Atlanta 4 40 pm 8 40 am arrive Gainesville 6 57 pm 10 35 am
2 31 " Winnsboro " 2 48 " 8 45 " " Chester " 2 44 " 5 25 " " Yorkville " 1 00 "	Lula a 7 25 pm 11 01 am Rabun Gap june b 8 12 pm 11 30 am Toccoa c 8 54 pm 12 04 pm Seneca City d 9 50 pm 1 00 pm Central 10 32 pm 1 52 pm
6 25 " " Lancaster " 9 00 " 6 00 " " Rlock Hill " 2 00 " 6 15 " " Charlotte " 1 00 "	Ensley
1 15 pm Ar.: Newberry Lv 3 02 pm 8 09 " " Greenwood " 12 48 " 6 50 " " Laurens " 7 40 am	Spartanburg f 101 a m 3 56 p m Gastonia 4 3 20 a m 5 54 p m
6 18 " " Anderson " 10 33 " " 6 05 " " Greenville " 9 50 " " 7 03 " " Walhalla " 8 50 " " 4 45 " " Abbayilla " 11 00 "	Charlotte h. 4 10 a m 6 40 p m 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
5 50 " " Spartanburg " 1050 " 9 30 j" " Z Hendersonville " 8 00 "	Spartanburg
Solid Trains between Charleston and Columbia, S. C. J. F. DIVINE, T. M. EMERSON.	Liberty 6.34 a m 5.42 p m central 6.55 a m 6.00 p m t Sences city 7.33 a m 7.36 p m
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l l'as. Agent.	Toccoa
GREENVILLE RAILROAD. On and after October 5, 1884, Passenger TRAINS will run as herewith indicated upon	Atlanta 1036 am 925 pm Atlanta 100 pm 1130 am
this road and its branches.	Freight trains on this road all carry passen- gers; passenger trains run through to Dan- ville and connect with Virginia Midland rail-
No. 55. UP PASSENGER* Loave Columbia S. C. June'n	way to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Richmond at 1 pm and No. 51 arrives there at 4 pm; 52 leaves Richmond at 228 a m, 53 arrives there
Arrive Alston	at 741 a m Buffet Sleeping Cars without change: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New
Hodges	York and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville; on
Leave Greenville at	trains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Orleans. Through tickets on sale at
Greenwood 12 48 pm Ninety-Six 132 pm Newberry 3 02 pm	Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartan-
Alston 4 10 p m " Columbia C. & G. D 515 p m Arrive Columbia S.C. June'n. 5 30 p m	southwest, north and east. A connects with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulah Falls;
BFARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD. NO. 53. UP PASSENGER. Leave Alston	c with El. Air Line to and from Elberton and Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to
" Union	and from Walhalla; c with C. and G. to and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and Columbia; f with A. & S. and S.
Le vo Spart'g R. & D. Depot . 10 25 a m " Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot . 10 50 a m " Union	and Columbia; f with A. & S. and S., U. & C. to and from Hendersonville, Alston, &c. g with Chester and Lenoir to and from Chester, Yorkville and Dal-
Arrivo at Aiston	las; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c
Leave Newberry 3 30 pm Arrive at Laurens C. H 6 50 pm Leave Laurens C. H 7 40 am Arrive at Newberry 11 10 pm	M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.
ABBEVILLE BRANCH. 1. de ver Hodges. 8 45 pm Arrivo at Abbaville 4 45 pm Leave Abbaville 11 00 a m	CARPETS.
BLUE RIDGE WALLEGAD AND AND PROPERTY OF	CARPETS and House Furnishing
Arrive Anderson 5 18 p m " Pendleton 5 5 6 p m	Goods, the Largest Stock South of Balti- more, Moquet, Brussels. 3-Ply and In-
" Soneca c	grain Carpets. Rugs, Mats and Crumb Cloths. Window Shades, Wall Papers,
" Pendleton 9 55 a m " Andersou 10 23 a m Arrive at Belton 11 08 a m	Borders, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Poles, Cocoa and Canton Mattings, Up-
A. With South Caroline railroad to and from	holstery, Engravings Cromos, Picture
Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Colum- bia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and	Frames. Write for samples and prices. BAILIE & COSKERY,
and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina. C. With Atlanta and	Augusta, Ga.
Charlotte div Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west. Standard Eastern Time.	A LL the new shapes in Hats and Bonnets, with Ribbons, Birds, Flowers, Satius and Velvets to match.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY.	BLAINE GNASHES HIS TEETH.
Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, at 35 a in, Passenger Trains will run as follows	
ntil further notice, "Eastern time:"	A VIOLENT SPEECH AGAINST THE

R. M. HADDON & CO.

your wedding and Christmas presents

Subscribe for the Messenger.

Speed & Lowry.

A VIOLENT SPEECH AGAINST THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Defeated Candidate Boasts to His Fellow Republicans of How Near He Was to Victory-He Ignores the Millions of Northern Democrats, and Invokes the Wrath of the North Against the South - The Black Boomerang is more than he can

[From the News and Courier.]

AUGUSTA, MAINE, November 18 .- A arge number of personal and political friends of Blaine serenaded him this evening as an expression of personal good will and admiration of his conduct of the national campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshalship of Col. Frank Nye. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, of the Kennebec bar.

Blaine responded as follows, his speech being continually interrupted by

Friends and neighbor, the national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one I am sure of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation not only to you but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm, ratifled it with a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors r rate of \$1 for each section is and gratifications of my public career traced—the lowest sleeping car rates in United States. Berths secured ten hard for the last six years and trains hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to an oldfashioned 25,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for thirty years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and

give joy and dignity to life. After Maine, indeed along with Maine, my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes, an endorsement which has deeply touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for that grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestry and which I shall transmit to my children.

But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my residence and the State of ident that the white men in those South- establish the equality of white men un- They are the studied utterrance of coldmy birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England who zealous friends in New England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalty, to principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle.

But the achievments for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States that stretches from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the golden gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so lofty that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of tri-

Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought focs from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that the change of one vote in every 2,000 would have given us victory in the nation. Indeed a change of a little more than 5.000 votes would have transferred New York, Indiana. New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard and would have made the North as solid as the South.

My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native, and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass, the safe-guard and protection of their own fireside interest.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and rders, Lace Curtains, Cornices and Brooklyn from the count, sustained t Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000. Almost half a million indeed of the popular vote of the cities ames. Write for samples and prices. of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South and were the decisive element which gave to that section the con-

trol of the National government. Speaking now, not at all as a defeated candidate, but as a loyal and devoted different standard of wages in contigu-American, 1 think the transfer of the ous and adjacent States, and the volun-Examine our Stock before buying political power of the government to the tary will be compelled to yield to the in-South is a great national misfortune. It voluntary. is a misfortune because it introduces an So completely have the colored men same time used in abundance. Such is

and prosperity to the people, because it the Democratic party of their constituintroduces into the Republic the rule of tional and legal rights as citizens of the the minority. The first instinct of an United States that they regard the American is equality-equality of right, advent of that party to national power as equality of privilege, equality of politi- the signal of re-enslavement and are cal power, that equality which says to affrighted because they think all legal every citizen: "Your vote is just as protection for them is gone. good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen."

the South has crushed out the political potentous fact that the Democratic Senpower of more than a million of stors who came from the States of the ferred it by violence to others, without a single exception, personally Forty-two Presidential electors are as participated in the rebellion against the signed to the South on account of the Northern Government. It is a still more colored population. That population with more than 1,100,000, legal votes man who was loyal to the Union, no have been unable to chose a single elec- matter how strong a Democrat he may tor. Even in those States where they be to-day, has the slightest chance of have a majority of more than 100,000, political promotion. The one great avethey are deprived of free suffrage and nue to honor in that section is the record their rights as citizens are scornfully of zealous service in the war against the trodden under foot.

The eleven States that comprised the 1880 seven and a half million white popbut by a system of cruel intimidation, sary, they are absolutely deprived of stopped there it would be bad enough, but it does not stop there, for not only s the negro population disfrancised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North.

To illustrate just how it works to the present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing for each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate forty-eight electoral votes. They have just 2,800, 000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of ity from the Pilgrims who first stood on the dread of the freedmen's competition Wisconsin, Minnesota, lowa, Kansas and Calfornia have likewise an aggregate of forty-eight electoral votes, and these have a white population of 5,600,- manent question of American manhood, too severe for this villainous speech, 000, or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is, therefore, evthe white men in the Northern States.

I submit my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust Union. and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential electors are assigned to the South by reason of the egro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in an election. To deny that the Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of the Northern white man in the Lake States. It is to affirm that the Confederate soldier is to wield twice the influence in the nation that the Un- his administration may overcome the on Soldier can, and that perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man n the Government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl.

This subject is of deep interest to the aboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the nation, the negroes will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree, wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash, perhaps, to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South.

The white laborer in the North will soon feel the destructive effect of this

upon his own wages.
The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the South must be raised to the just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the North be ruinously lowered, and the party has steadily worked condition of affairs produced which years lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere difference in the color of the skin

element which cannot insure harmony in the South been already deprived by my treatment.

Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the Rebellion That cannot be said to-day in the wield the politicial power which has United States. The course of affairs in triumphed in the late election. It is a American citizens and has trans- late Confederacy, all, and I mean all, significant fact that in those States no Government.

It is certainly an astounding fact that Rebel Confederacy had by the census of the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony ulation and 5,300,000 colored population. is still a political disqualification, should The colored population almost to a man be called now to rule over the Union. desire to support the Republican party, All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and by violence and murder, whenever and elevates into the practical command violence and murder are thought neces- of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destrucall political power. If the outrage tion and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times.

I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in posession of the Government, and I mean all that my words imply.

The South farnishes nearly threefourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party and they will step to the command of the Democrats attempted, which honorable belligerents parts of the country. The "readers" as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position thirty years horror. We mean the attempt to inocdestruction of all fair elections, let me before the civil war. Gentlemen, there ulate the country with yellow fever. Rochesters desk. It is the duty of this caunot be political inequality among But it pales in wickedness beside lady to clip these article and paste them citizens of a free Republic.

There cannot be a minority of white Southern man who fought to destroy the discordant and miserable."

the fortunes and fate of candidates, his at this day. We have faith that the whether successful or unsuccessful Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the re- add damnation to defeat." motest reference to the gentleman who clear proposition is to affirm that is elevated to the Presidency. Towards him, personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that embarrassment which the peculiar source of its power impress upon i from the hour of its birth.

> At the conclusion of Blaine's speech he invited the large crowd into his house and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held.

Successful Treatment of Diptheria. Dr. H. P. Gauthier contributes the fol lowing to the Medical Review :

While at Natches Miss., in the early part of 1865, I was led, through my ex perience with an epidemic then and there prevalent, to adopt the treatment I now propose to describe. During this epidemic about one hundred cases of diptheria were successfully treated in the manner about to be described. For some years subsequent to my return to Illinois I treated all the cases I encountered(fifty in number) with complete success by the same means, and I have since treated about one hundred and fifty all with the same resul except in two cases where death occured, the patient being almost moribund when coming under treatment. Previous to the adoption of the present mode of treatment my results were by no n.eans as for the former result. A reverse influ-ence will be now set in motion, and that in at lease one-third of the whole number of eases. The treatment which has ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring follows: The patient is ordered tinctmen of the North, will prove hostile to ure of iodine in ten or twelve drop dotheir independence and will inevitably ses every hour, well diluted with water. so long as the fever lasts, subsequently reducing it to ten drops every two and will not suffice for maintaining an entire cations of the drug are made use of a the same time. These latter should be made by the physician himself at least latterly, the decolorized tincture ; bread and starchy articles of diet are at the

MONSTER DEFEATED

STIRRER-UP OF STRIFE-BLAINE'S SPEECH UNIVERSAL-LY CONDEMNED.

The New York Press Exposes the Mortification, Meanness, Malignity and Would-be Mischievousness of the De-Honors-The Patriotism and Good Sense of the American People not to be Upset by such Fustian.

Washington, November 19 .- All the New York newspapers this morning publish Blaine's speech at Augusta last view of the many things a woman can night. The Tribnne and Sun make no mention of it in their editorial columns. The same is the fact with regard to the National Republican of Washington. The New York Herald says:

"We believe that no patriotic citizen, be he Republican, Democrat, People's Party man, or Prohibitionist, will read the speech Blaine made at Augusta last vast deal of respect and sympathy," night, without thanking God most fervently for the deliverance of the People of the United States from the danger and disgrace of having such a demagogue and incendiary for their Presi-

"It is the first instance in which Presidential candidate, maddened by defeat, has tried to inoculate his country with sectional passions in revenge for its choice ef another man.

"Unless we under-estimate the patriotism of the people, North and South, they will greet it with such scornful anger everywhere that it will be the last instance, as well as the first, and no future disappointed miscreant will dare defy the warning. "In the civil war one great crime was

on either side regard with unanimous Blaine's attempt to inoculate the coun- in neat columns in large scrap books. try with sectional passions, to tear open Hundreds of columns of exposition data men in the South ruling a majority of the healed wounds of the Rebellion, to have thus been preserved .- N. O. Picawhite men at the North. Patriotism, permeate the North with a sense of hu- gunc. self-respect, State pride, protection of miliation from the election of Governor person and safety to the country, all cry Cleveland to the Presidency, to infect out against it. The very thought of it freedom with the fear of re-enslavestirs the blood of men who inherit equal- ment, to inspire white workmen with Plymouth Rock and from the liberty-lov- in their fields of labor, and to impeach ing patriots who came to the Deleware the sincerity of the allegiance of all with William Penn. It becomes a per- Southern white men. No rebuke is It demands a hearing and settlement, and the shame of it is aggravated by the and that settlement will vindicate the fact that it was as deliberate as it is dasequality of American citizens in all per- tardly. Blaine's words are not an unsonal and civil rights. It will, at least, premeditated harangue of hot temper. preserve the Union as large a voice in its his country with jealousy, and discord. government as may be exercised by the and misery, because he himself is jealous

"But we believe that there is small The contest just closed utterly dwarfs danger of harm from such words as evil he would wreak upon his country will be visited on his own head. If the Republican party does not unload itself of Blaine after this speech, it will

WORK FOR WOMEN.

dies anxious to secure work,

wan-faced women, whom want bad routposition office. The exposition was a great door opened wide into a new world, ing menace to our people. They are dependence.

business like, gentle, dainty little missives, reminding one of the poetry in old- men." With them will go the last elefashion ladies' albums, but relating with ment of discord pathetic bravery the need and anxiety of the writer. With what dignity of phrase was the aching wound of poverty and their opportunities for improvment patched over in some of those letters of far greater under Democratic than under application that fluttered like a first fall of snow into the exposition office? And, too, there were received other let- and race issues have heretofore produced. ters, straightforwad and outspoken, from North and South will henceforth be but young women who were learning to feel the true nobility of the workwoman's life, and who asked the way to selfhelpful living.

Of this character were the women apolicants for work at the exposition, and t was from these that the needed force of clerks were happily and wisely chosen, as an observant visitor to the departments can readily discover.

At the present writing thirty-five women are engaged in work by the execu- and to the glory of our common country.

tive department of the exposition. The ladies go to the office at 9 o'clock and work until 4, being allowed an hour at midday for luncheon. They receive a uniform salary of fifty dollars a month and their duties are confining rather than

"You have no idea," said a young lady, "how facinating our work is, nor how fented Aspirant for Presidential infinite is the variety of employments of which I am now aware for the first time Very few women have as yet made pplications for space, and the most of their work is of a wax-work, crocheted-tidy nature, which is a trifle disheartening in

"Yes, the opportunity to work that has been offered so many of us by the exposition has been of real benefit. It has convinced us above all of how much better it is to be a working woman than an idler, and to regard that much-talked-of subject, 'woman's work,' with a

In the second story of the exposition office building thirty other ladies employed by the exposition's needs may be found at work They occupy a large, untidy room, which is filled with large tables, a desk or two, and littered from one end to the other with newspapers, printed documents, maps of the exposition, ink pots and paste brushes, and where apparant endless confusion reigns. This is a department for the arrangement and preservation of all printed matter relating to the exposition, and which promises to grow into a valuable history of the centennial.

The department is in charge of Miss Rochester, assisted by four ladies, who do nothing but read newspapers. About 4,000 newspapers are received from all scan these for expository notes and news which they mark and send to Miss

GOVERNOR THOMPSON'S VIEWS.

Great Hope for the Country Under a Democratic Administration-An Exodus of Republican Office-holders-A Good thing for the Colored People.

Columbia, November 15 .- Governor Thompson, in reply to the question as to what effect the election of Cleveland and Hendricks would have upon the business interests of the country, said that it would be difficult to overestimate the good results which will follow from the party triumph. Won by a combination of the Democrats with honest Republicans, the election is a protest against the corrupt practices which in their long lease of power, Republicans have permitted to increase until the very foundations of the Government were endangered.

The demand for reform and honesty in the administration of the Government. has come from the people in unmistakable language. Public officers will now be held to a strict accountability. This result, alone, is worth all the effort which the election has cost. The corrupt use New Orleans Gives Employment to of power by public officers is demoral-Many Intelligent and Deserving izing to the people of the whole country. This evil will now cease. The When it first became known that the relations between the two races at the Cotton Centennial Exposition would fur- South will henceforth be those of entire nish employment for women in the harmony. The only differences between derical departments, the managers of the them heretofore have been with regard exposition and all their friends, relatives to politics. These differences have been and even chance acquaintances were im- kept alive and increased by the machinmediately beseiged by hundreds of la- ations of the Federal officeholders, whose only hope for continuance in office was The character of these gentle appli- by fomenting discord between the races cants was, to say the least, interesting, and sectional difference between the two the unwritten histories of many of them political parties. Even those of the touching, the desolation and need of Federal officials who have not been permany, heart-breaking. Shy, shadowy sonally corrupt, have used their offices for their own advancement and that of ed from the sweet security of frugal their party, without regard to the welhomes began to hunt the big, busy ex- fare of their country. Bitter political partisans, their presence here is a standwhere all hoped to find nourishing food disturbers of the peace-the inveterate and some to learn the royal road to in- foes of quiet and good government at the South. President Cleveland may And so these ladies began to write let- | well say to them, as Cromwell said to ters to the exposition managers. Un- the Long Parliament in turning them out, "Get you gone, and give way to honester

The negroes will soon learn by experience that their rights are more secure Republican rule. At each recuring Federal election our people will be free from the anxiety and unrest which sectional geographical terms. In other words, we will have what we have not had since the close of the war-that real peace which comes from a reunited country. While the good effects will be seen everywhere, they will be especially noticeable at the South. With renewed hope and reawakened energies, the people of this section will devote themselves to the task of developing their great natural resources. There is a wonderful future in store for the South. Good government, which will hasten its coming, will enable the South to add greatly to the wealth